REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,684.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under a Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,789 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. A. HASSARD, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

	September 1873.		September 1873.
LEAVE BOMBAY	18	LEAVE Tuticorin	26
" Ratnagherry	19	" Colombo	27
" Vingorla	19	" Galle	28
" Goa	20		October.
" Carwar	20	" Negapatam	1
" Mangalore	21	" Madras	3
" Cannanore	22	" Coconada	5
" Tellicherry	22	" Vizagapatam	6
" Calicut	23	" Bimlipatam	6
" Beypore	23	" Gopalpore	7
" Cochin	24	" False Point	8
" Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

Cargo for Shanapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by road. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

	Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	15
" Kurrachee	30	" Fao	16
" Guadur	Oct. 1	" Bushire	17
" Muscat	3	" Bahrein	17
" Bunder Abbas	5	" Linga	20
" Linga	7	" Bunder Abbas	24
" Bushire	9	" Muscat	26
" Koweit	10	" Guadur	28
" Fao	11	" Kurrachee	31
" Mahomerah	11		Nov.
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connexion with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship BUSSORAH, 1,081 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander T. NARRAMORE, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. CORTIS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship LADY LAWRENCE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS at once from the Bundar. Any Claims that may arise for short delivery or damage to Cargo, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from Harbour, will not be entertained.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to inform the Public that he has purchased the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to them in India, and is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL the EUROPEANS arriving in INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality then 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
" Ear-rings	" £ 1 10 to £10
" Lockets	" £ 1 0 to £20
" Suites	" £10 10 to £50
" Chains Per Ounce	£6 0

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

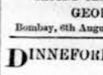
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. PENTIN, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 19th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	"	to Bombay	Nov. 6	"	to Calcutta
" 9	"	to Calcutta	" 13	"	to Bombay
" 16	"	to Bombay	" 20	"	to Calcutta
" 23	"	to Calcutta	" 27	"	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	"	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

JOHN MOIR AND SON ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, oracoon panied by 60 days' draft.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SOHAN RACHAN was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER IN INDIA.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

CORDOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S NAVY, AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA YARD, DEPTFORD.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Real Turtle,
Mock Turtle, Hare,
Ox Tail, Mulligatawny,
Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon,
Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon,
Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddock,
Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates,
Oxford Sausages, Bolognia Sausages,
Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits,
Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies,
Scotch Marmalades,
Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF,

223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport hathe had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a MATCH TO-NIGHT between 15 of the above CLUB and 25 of the BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Game will commence at 5-30 punctually, and the Players are requested to be on the ground at 5-15.

The Bombay Football Club will wear Stripes, the others White.

A. PEILE,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—MEMBERS engaged to play in the Match, BOMBAY versus BOMBAY UNITED, are requested to be out punctually at 5-15 P.M. THIS EVENING.

J. H. WALSHE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 18th September 1873.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE Rs. 2.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1873-4.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 17th September 1873.

NOTICE.—The MONEY ORDER OFFICE at Bombay will be CLOSED, from FRIDAY, the 19th instant, to TUESDAY, the 23rd idem, both days inclusive, on account of the PATETI PARSEE HOLIDAYS. The Office will, however, be OPEN on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, for the transaction of Overland business only.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Assistant to Accountant General,
In Charge of Money Order Offices.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

POONA HORSE SHOW.

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby informed that RETURN TICKETS issued from any Station on this Railway to Poona on the 10th and intervening days are available for return on any day up to and including MONDAY, the 6th October.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th September 1873.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be HELD at the Municipal Office, at 4 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To elect a member of the Town Council in the room of Mr. T. Ormiston, resigned.

2. To appoint an Executive Engineer, a Health Officer, and two Auditors.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Chairman.

17th September 1873.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a SHED at ARTHUR BUNDER. Specification of the Work and Conditions of Contract may be seen at the Company's Office.

No Tender will be received after the 23 th instant, and the Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or a ny Tender.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at its Registered Office, No. 5, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of passing the final Accounts of the Liquidator, and winding up the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th September 1873.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at its Registered Office, No. 5, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th April 1873.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of the present Directors, who all retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 17th instant to 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th September 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHOONERBAEE, Widow of GOVINDRAM MATHOORADASS, and her son MATHOORADASS GOCULDASS, respectively Hindoo Inhabitants of Hyderabad in the Deccan, have CONTRACTED through their constituted Attorney, MEGHRAJ GIRDHARELALL, of Bombay, Hindoo, to SELL to NANBAI and GOMEBAI, MARIBAI, widows of TRICKEE AUBRY MOHUNJEE, deceased, the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any Claim, by way of mortgage, inheritance, sale or gift or otherwise, in, to, or against the said property, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

Bombay, 17th September 1873.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, water well, and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on Worrulwaddy at Wittlwaddy, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 354 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property lately of Cruttanjee Narronjee Deshmook, otherwise called Baba Deshmook, but now of Framjee Hoolee Jadee, and partly by the property of Futumbhut ; on the west by the said Wowulwaddy L ne ; on the north by the house of Girdhur Oodhowjee ; and on the south by the passage or gully common to the hereby bargained premises and the house now or late of Ramchunder Morobs ; and which said piece of land is registered in the Bo ks of the Collector of Land Revenue of Nos. 139 and 140, and which said messuage was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, but now under No. 11.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

J. NEUBERG.

MR. NEUBERG begs to inform his Constituents, and the Pub ic in general, that he has, from THIS DATE, been appointed SOLE AGENT in Bombay, for the SALE of the well-known TABLE LINEN, &c., &c., manufactured at the German Mission Weaving Establishment, Mangalore, which he is empowered to offer at the undermentioned rates :—

FOR CASH ONLY.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.		DIAMOND PATTERN.	
6 ft. by 6 each ...Rs.	4 14	6½ ft. by 6½ each ...Rs.	4 8
7 ft. by 7 " " "	6 8	6 ft. by 8 " " "	4 10
7 ft. by 9 " " "	8 0	6 ft. by 8 " " "	4 12
8 ft. by 8½ " " "	9 0	6 ft. by 9 " " "	5 4
7 ft. by 12 " " "	11 4	7½ ft. by 7½ " " "	5 8
8 ft. by 12 " " "	12 0	7½ ft. by 12 " " "	9 0

TABLE NAPKINS.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs.	3 8	10 in. by 20 per doz...Rs.	3 4
24 in. by 24 " " "	5 0	24 in. by 24 " " "	4 12

TOWELS.

32 inch by 32 per dozen .....Rs. 9 0
32 " by 54 " " ..... " 12 8

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS.

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.

&c. &c. &c.

J. NEUBERG,
AGENT.

Bombay, 18th September 1873.

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public : see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

WANTED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PRINCIPAL for the SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to the SECRETARY to the above Institution, Hornby Row.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 15,000 yards of STRONG COTTON CLOTH (DOSUTI), suitable for light Clothing for the Police.

L. ASHBURNER,
Police Commissioner, N. D.

Bombay, 12th September 1873.

NOTICE.—All persons INDEBTED to, or HAVING CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Surgeon Major R. A. ALLEYNE, 12th Regiment N.I., are requested to communicate, within one month from this date, with

THE PRESIDENT,
Committee of Adjustment.

Dharwar, 13th September 1873.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

IN THE PRESS, a READY RECKONER from 1 Pie to 100 Rupees, progressing pie by pie from 1 pie to 10 Rupees, and rupee by rupee from 10 to 100 Rupees ; also a table for converting English into Indian Weight and vice versa. Price Rs. 1-12-0. Orders registered by the Compiler.

ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE,
B. B. and C. I Railway Office.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, KWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Lathum, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September 1873, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1873.

2. To declare a Dividend.

3. To confirm the election of Mr. W. G. Hall as a Director, in the room of Mr. R. McIlwraith, proceed d to Europe.

4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who offer themselves for re-elec ion.

5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

And any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 24th day of SEPTEMBER 1873, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Director's,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September 1873.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Chinchpogli, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1873.

2nd. To declare a Dividend,

3rd. The following will be proposed as a Special Resolution under Section 51 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 :—

"That Clause 91 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom the words 'in the month of October,' and substituting in lieu thereof the words 'not later than the month of October in each year.'"

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 160, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11TH to 18TH SEPTEMBER 1873 (both days inclusive).

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

श्री बोंबेचे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

श्री बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be HELD at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To resolve as to the desirability of continuing the practice of printing and circulating detailed Accounts before the Annual General Meetings.

6th. To fix the number of Directors at seven.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 16th September 1873.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN JOHN WOOD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons, being Creditors of or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of Captain JOHN WOOD, late of No. 6, Quadrant Road, Highbury, New Park, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died at No. 6, Quadrant Road, aforesaid, on or about the 13th day of November 1871, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate and Effects (with the office copy of the Last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 11th day of August 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Undersigned, ALFRED HENRY SAUNDERS, of Bombay, the Manager at Bom ay of the Firm of Messrs. King, King, and Co., are required on or before the 4th day of October 1873 to send in the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate ; and that at the expiration of such time, Undersigned, the said Administrator, will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Georgina Wood, widow, the relict of the said deceased, the Sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having Property of his in his or in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Undersigned, the said Administrator.—Dated this 3rd day of September 1873.

ALFRED HENRY SAUNDERS,
Administrator in Bombay of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WOOD, late of No. 6 Quadrant Road, Highbury, New Park, Islington, deceased.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has remained the same, and quotations from yesterday's rates are unaltered.

In Government Securities there is almost nothing doing, prices unchanged.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10½d. to 25/32
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 11/32d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 5/16.
Do. do. demand	100¼ to 100 3/16.
On Madras 30 days' sight	98¾
Do. demand	99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 222½.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¾ to ¾
Four & half per cent.	106 3/8
Four per cent.	104¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
8 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan, Home Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 3 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'		5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.		6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize			7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'		6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.		6½ ,,
Do. do.			7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			6½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9-0
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

RATES by steamers are firm; but wheat is the only article shipping in any quantity.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. nominal
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Mycellanea	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 5s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d.
Livepool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 22 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

MARKET for Mofussil shares continue dull and declining. Spinning shares quiet. Bombay Bank steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ea.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
40,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	755
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263¾ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	251	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	45¾ nl.
40,000	200	all	2½ p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	128 ex
10,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,400 xd
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freo Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	790
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 8 7½	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock
	£20	19 17 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
	£20	13 10 7½	do.	Ditto
	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
	£18	19 6 7½	d.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,470
5 0	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	all	80*	Bhowmuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	62*	Bombay United	1,170 xd
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
2,50(	2,000	all	50p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,575 xd
760	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,160
2,50(	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,335
900	1,000	a	40 p.a	Meerarjee Spinning	1,260
800	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	3,410
400	2,500	400	216p.a	Royal	2,300
800	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

152	5,000	2,850	160 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150d.o.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	885
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	500
200	2,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co	6,900
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co	1,140
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	270
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	4,500
250	2,000	all	260p.a.	East India Press Co	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	5,600
300	2,000	1,800	1 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
300	1,000	all	70 p.a.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	425 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	125 p.a.	Princeof Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	600
400	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co	975
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,425
1,000	50	11	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	100
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A very large business has taken place yesterday at current rates, the total number of packages being upwards of 600. The market remains steady, and we have no change to report in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms :—

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings		40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs.	4	4	0
12,500	,,	,,	,, (c.)	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4	8	6
7,500	,,	,,	,, (c.)	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4	10	0
3,750	,,	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4	13	0
1,500	,,	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	,,	5	11	0
2,000	,,	,,	,, (f.)	40 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	,,	6	12	0
9,000	,,	,,	,, (f.)	40 in. 39 yds. 10 lbs.	,,	8	1	0
2,000	,,	,,	Printers (f.)	26 in. 30 yds. 2½ lbs.	,,	2	0	0
2,000	,,	White Jaconets		40 in. 20 yds.	,,	2	15	0
2,500	,,	,,	,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,,	2	6	6
620	,,	T. Red Cambrics		24 in. 28 yds.	,,	4	9	0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegram of the 16th instant reports the Liverpool market quiet but unchanged, with almost no change in prices. Mid Uplands has, however, again declined ¼ cent. per lb. Sales of the day amount to 10,000 bales only, of which 3,000 were Surats, and of which 2,000 were taken off on account of speculation and for exports. The receipts at Liverpool are given at a very small figure of 4,000 bales, and those of U. S. ports at 5,500. Copper is reported to be advancing. The cotton market here closed quiet without any change in prices. The following purchases have taken place yesterday :—

50	candies	Wadwan	at Rs. 195 per candy.
40	,,	Julgaum	at ,, 189½ ,,
50	,,	Kirkee	at ,, 204 ,,
50	,,	Karanjo	at ,, 197 ,,
100	,,	Khandeish	at ,, 187 ,,

YARNS.

1,000 lbs. Water No. 80's at Rs. 11 as. per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Persia (s)	Merello	Genoa, August 24.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Pierre	Coast and Goa.

The Steamer Burmah, Sanders, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Persia, to Trieste, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellons, s, 25 kegs arsenic, Dhurumsey Mooljee; 1 case hardware, Noor mahomed Bharmuli; 8 casks soap, The R. R. S. and W. Company.

FROM LONDON.

Virago, s, 100 cases brandy, C. Bouneviale and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 200 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victor, 23 boxes candles and 436 barrels brandy, Tharia Topen; 50 cases medicine and 200 cases sarsaparila, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tanjore, s, 35 bales wool, Jamnadass Carsondass.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore, s, 2 bundles shawls, Saildeen Goolamhuson.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa, s, 34 chests opium, N. J. Ebram; 20 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co.,; 7 chests opium, E. Dadabhoy Lungra; 142 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 8 chests opium, H. A. Esmail and Co.; 207 chests opium D. Sassoon and Co.

Columbian, s, 170 bales cotton, S. N. Talati; 6 bales waste, cotton, P. and O. Co.; 27 bales oil-cake, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 3 bundles deer horns and 2 bundles genda horns, Woomerbhoy Chantiabhoy; 50 bales twist,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa, s, 20 chests opium, Sunkersing Kalanee; 23 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Yates, Captain, Khandeish Police, on sick leave, from Dhurumgaum.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Green, Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Surat.

Griffith, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Henderson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 17.

Ker, Colonel, Infantry, on leave, to Kirkee.

Green, Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr S H Hennessy, Asst Commr in the Central Provinces, has obtained eighteen months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, in commutation of the six months' leave granted to him in Notification No 2563, dated the 6th August 1873.

So much of the Notification of the Foreign Department, No 275 G, dated the 10th Feb 1871, as declared that Capt E W C H Miller, Offg Asst Commsr, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, reverted to his substantive appointment as Asst Commsr, 3rd class, is cancelled. Capt Miller officiated in the 2nd class from the 22nd June 18.0 to the 30th Sept 1870.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr R P Jenkins to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service from the 30th Sept 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Lt-Col John Macdonald, Depy Supt of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, the following promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Dept, with effect from the 6th July 1873 :

Maj Adrian Deneys Vanrenen, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 1st grade.

Captain William Barron, Depy Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 2nd grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Gustav Diefenbach as Acting Consul at Calcutta for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Sub ect to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Gustav Diefenbach as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr William Kennedy as Acting vice-Consul for Denmark at Monmein.

In recognition of the long and exemplary services rendered to Government by Jadub Chunder Ghose, 1st grade Sub-Asst Surgn, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl is pleased to confer upon him the title of Rai Behadoor as a personal distinction.

The services of Lt-Col W L Randall, Agent to the Govr Genl with the King of Oudh, and Supt of Political Pensions, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th Aug 1873.

With reference to Notification No 1801 G, dated the 15th Aug 1873, Lt-Col W L Randall and Lt-Col M Thomson, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Agent to the Govr Gen l with the King of Oudh and Supt of Political Pensions on the afternoon of the 15th idem.

With reference to Notification No 1369 G of the 20th June last, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr George Lucas to be Uncovenanted Asst to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, and in charge of the Treasury at Bushire, vice Mr J C Edwards.

With reference to Notification No 1164 G of the 17th May last, the services of Major F P Luard are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the 30th instead of the 16th Dec 1872.

The Notification No 2676 G, dated the 31st Dec 1872, granting subsidiary leave to Major Luard, is cancelled.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H S Groves B A, joined the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, on the forenoon of the 8th Sept 1873.

Mr T H Burgs received charge of the Office of Asst to the Comptroller General on the forenoon of the 27th Aug 1873.

Lt-Col H Hyde, R E, Mint Master, Calcutta, having been temporarily appointed to a special duty in the P W Dep't, Surg H E Bonnerd, Assay Master, is appointed to the office as Mint Master, and Capt H S Robinson, R A, Depy Assay Master, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master.

Dr Bonnerd received charge of the Calcutta Mint from Lt-Col Hyde, and made over charge of the Office of Assay Master to Capt Robinson on the afternoon of 4th Sept 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification in the Foreign Department, No. 1952 G of this date, the services of Lt-Coll W B Randall, Ben Infy, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 16th Aug 1873.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption in this country of War Office Form No 124 (Restoration of good-conduct rewards.)

The services of Surg W M Courtney, of the Medical Dept, officiating in medical charge of the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Hyderabad contingent—1st Infantry Surg A F Dobson, M B, of the Mad Med Dept, attached to the 40th Mad Regt of N I, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg W M Courtney, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surg C E McVittie, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to sea (medical certificate) :—

Lt-Col Arthur Elderton, of the Ben S C, for six months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col are promoted to the rank of Col by B, from the dates specified, under the operation of Govr Genl Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lt-Col Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Ben S C, 2nd Sept 1873.
Lt-Col George Davison, Bom S C, 4th Sept 1873.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Col by Bt, from the date specified under the operation of clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of 21st Dec 1871, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt-Col William Broughton Stileman, of the Bom Infy,—8th March 1873.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben S C, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1865, subject to H M's approval :—

Majors (Bt Lt-Col) Robert Hope Moncrieff Aitken, V C, Edward Holmes Scott, and Calvert Daw Stanley Clarke,—2nd Sept 1873.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1865, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt (Bt Lt-Col) Hugh Henry Gough, C B, V C,—4th Sept 1873.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff —Corps Lt Everard Strangways Neave,—4th Sept 1873.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Maj Edward Lempriere Earle, of the Ben S C, Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, Dept Public Works, Punjab,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

In continuation of G G O No 639 of the 4th July 1873, H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to notify the reduction of a circle of the Judge-Adv Genl's Dept in Bengal.

As a temporary measure therefore, and pending further orders, the duties connected with the Saugor and Gwalior Districts will be transferred to the Depy Judge Advocates of the Allahabad and Meerut Divisions, respectively.

With reference to G G O No 799 of 1873, Capt H Wylie, 3rd Squd Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, will continue to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry Frontier Force, till the return from furlough to Europe of Captain R P Blake, or until further orders.

Mr R C Sterndale is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment of Honorary Riding Master of the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Staff.—To be Major Mr Robert Craufurd Sterndale, vice Major A S Allan, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr D C Gordon, Deputy Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted six weeks' privilege leave, and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr E N Burn, Accountant, 2nd grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, with the rank of Asst Controller, 3rd grade.

Mr J Humphrys is appointed to the P W Dept as a Temporary Sub-Engr of the 1st grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

P W Dept Notification No 327 of the 6th June 1873, appointing Mr J M Hardy temporarily to the Dept as an Overseer, 1st grade, and posting him to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, is cancelled.

Mr A S Gerrard is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

Mr J F Cockburn is appointed to the P W Dept as an Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Neemuch (State) Railway Survey.

Mr W K Stent, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on the 17th June 1873.

SPECIFICATIONS AND INVENTIONS.

The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying :—

No 718—Mr James Spratt, of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, Gentleman, for improvements in the preparation and treatment of tea.

No 719—Mr Paul Philippe Francois Michea, of Wassind, in the Presidency of Bombay, but late of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces, India, Gentleman, for the preparation and use of new substances for dyeing, printing and tanning; also applicable for the manufacture of paper and threads, or yarn.

No 720—Mr William Dalton Man, of Mobile, in the United States of America, at present residing at the London Hotel, Langham Place, in the County of Middlesex and Kingdom of England, Engineer, for improvements in the construction of railway carriages and fittings.

No 721—Captain Alexander Graham Owen, 2nd Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, stationed at Lucknow, for a slip buckle or link applied to leather or chain attachment for the release of any vertical or horizontal strain.

No 722—Mr David Barker, of Albury Lodge, Northfleet, in the County of Kent, in that part of Her Majesty's United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel.

No 723—Mr James Watson, of Calcutta, Engineer (amended specification), for an improved Hydraulic Press for compressing and packing jute, cotton, and other similar bulky articles.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 19	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 22	4-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 25	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Monday	Sept. 22	Tuesday	Dec. 2
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 30
,,	Nov. 18	,,	Jan. 13
,,	,, 4		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for [illegible] contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BENNERTZ—September 13th, at No. 14, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of T. H. Bennertz, of a daughter.

DAVIDSON—September 3rd, at Maijan, Debrooghur, Assam the wife of James Davidson, of a daughter.

MORRELL—September 13th, at No. 4, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. E. Morrell, Esq., of a son.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1873.

THE recent emeute in the Rangoon Central Jail deserves, it seems to us, more special notice than has yet been accorded to it, for in the frequency of these occurrences in the Burmah jails is, we think, to be found the outcome of a regime which differs very materially from that obtaining in India proper. It is not so long ago that Dr. Maingay lost his life at the Central Jail in Rangoon by a sudden outbreak among the prisoners, and only a few weeks back a similar disturbance must have ended in the death of the European in charge but for almost providential circumstances. Is it that the regime in the Burmah jails is more strict than in ours? We shall not lament the fact if it is, for we are of opinion that the fatuous policy pursued by so many of our prison superintendents, of turning the establishments in their charge into competitive manufactories, has done and is doing much harm. It is almost absurd for us now to lift up our voice against the policy which, defiant of law, commutes the sentence of the judge, "imprisonment with hard labour," to an existence of ordinary village industry, adding to it—attractions not always present in village communities—the comforts of a well built home, warm clothing, and a sufficient and regular supply of wholesome food. One result of this Joshua Jebb treatment is, of course, to make the prisoners contented with their lot and at peace with all men—for the time being. It also ensures the personal safety of the Europeans in charge. But taken all round we prefer the Burmah regime. Under it, it is true, attempts to escape, and desperate outbreaks are oftentimes the result, but is it not carrying out to the letter of the law the sentence of the judge that the convict should be punished? His existence must be made a burden to him till his former free life shows out in his recollection as a period of bliss. He must within the seclusion of a jail expiate by the sweat of his body the outrage he committed on society, and so thoroughly learn the disagreeable consequences of his crime that he shall be deterred from a repetition of it. When a man has graduated in law-breaking, gentle treatment is thrown away upon him, and yet in nearly every jail in India prisoners may be found on their second, third, or even subsequent convictions who are living far more comfortably as "convicts" than if they had been observers instead of breakers of the law and left undisturbed in the bosoms of their families. We know perfectly well that punishment is not revenge, but the line is so fine a one that it is difficult to hit off exactly the difference between the two, when on the one hand is an outraged public, on the other a red-handed individual; and in our indecision we would rather see the *fortiter in re* carried towards such excess as should render our treatment of convicts obnoxious to the epithet of "revengeful" than have the *suaviter in modo* abused as it now too often is to the detriment of justice and the multiplication of criminals. And from this view even such émeutes as occur in the Rangoon jail do not shake us, for increased vigilance will frustrate such émeutes and leave the prisoners hard-worked, miserable, and yet helpless. On the other hand, in the model jail of the day, where "durries," cotton "purdahs," and paper-pulp are annually sent forth in large quantities, nothing can undo the mischief worked among the idly and criminally inclined section of the community by the spectacle of their convicted comrade living in a comfort far superior to their own. All this we have said again and again on previous occasions, and our repetition of the complaint can hardly, we feel conscious, be of avail for any good purpose. But we cannot allow the advocates of the gentle treatment of prisoners and the box-wallah theory of prison life to adduce, as has been done, the recent disturbance in Rangoon as an argument in their favour without protesting against it.

LAST Saturday the Bombay Government placed in the Editors' room a copy of that portion of Mr. George Robertson's Report on Indian Harbours relating to the Paumben Ship Canal. We presume the extract has been made from this gentleman's second report, for we remember seeing a former report a couple of years ago as the first outcome of his appointment as Harbour Engineer of India. We believe that this Empire owes whatever advantages there may be in Mr. Robertson's investigations to a suggestion made by the late Public Works Secretary to the Supreme Government (Colonel Strachey), who talked over the Duke of Argyll into nominating the Leith Harbour Engineer to the duty in India on the splendid salary of £2,000 per annum, and expenses paid. We think that Mr. Robertson was moreover permitted to retire to England after each year's visit to India, and there, under the benign influences of a genial climate, to elaborate his reports, and draw the various strands into one rope. The lines no doubt fall in pleasant places to men who happen to have the countenance of the puissant Secretary of State for India, and Mr. George Robertson, and Mr. William Parkes must have a very grateful recollection of the liberal consideration shown to them, which contrast in a marked degree with the regard paid to the comforts of the men who, residing in this climate, bear the heat and burden of a life-long service, every bit as valuable to the public in its way as the interrupted efforts of these fortunate gentlemen. Touching our own Presidency, it is not known what light has been thrown by Mr. Robertson on the darkness which had previous to his arrival ensbrouded the particulars of the harbour facilities of our coasts. No report on this head has, as far as we know, been placed before the public, though of course it may be in the hands of the Government. The only morsel vouchsafed is this manuscript extract about the proposed Paumben Canal, but the extract does not go far enough, and we will make an attempt to supplement the information it gives with certain particulars otherwise obtained by us on the subject.

The original point for consideration was whether or not the depth of the Paumben Pass might be increased from 12 to 14 feet, without an extravagant outlay. Above 2,000 vessels use the Pass per annum, and their average tonnage (taking 10 years' returns) is something above 173,000 tons per annum. The Government share of pilotage itself has averaged Rs. 14,000 per annum. The passage through the Pass is notoriously difficult, and during strong winds vessels are delayed for days while they are being warped through, the currents frequently having a velocity of six knots an hour, though ordinarily they are only half of that speed. To deepen the channel to a depth of 14 feet at low water spring tide would be an undertaking of considerable magnitude; a great deal of dredging would be required yearly, and all things considered, the idea of deepening the Pass to that extent will have to be abandoned. And supposing it were made 14 feet deep it would not be sufficient for the steam trade, while its present depth of 11 or 12 feet amply suffices for the local trade of the South of India.

While the Government of India was on its part commendably anxious to improve the navigation of the Paumben passage, the member for Portsmouth, Sir James Dalrymple Elphinstone, Bart., agitated the more important question of a new ship canal between India and Ceylon. There were six distinct passages which had been reported upon by Mr. Townshend to Sir Hercules Robinson, one-half of which had to be summarily rejected. The remainder may be categorically described as follows :—

1st. A Ship Canal across Tonitory Point with a harbour of 16 square miles.

2nd. The present Paumben Channel.

3rd. A line through the island of Ramisseram.

Sir James Elphinstone gave his opinion in detail to Mr. Grant Duff, and after discussing the relative advantages of the three plans, inclined very much to the last, which originated with the late Sir William Denison, who, when Governor of Madras, visited Paumben and selected the spot where he thought a canal could best be formed.

In the course of the detailed investigation of S

THE PRINCIPALSHIP OF THE SIR JAMSETJEE SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very glad indeed to learn from to-day's *Times of India* that Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patell, B. A., LL. B., of the Bombay University, is after all one of the candidates for the principalship of the Sir Jamsetjee School that is soon going to be vacant. I believe that of all the native candidates he is the most accomplished, and quite likely to worthily fill the post. It is not at all necessary, I should think, that the Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee School should be an Englishman. The school does not impart anything like Collegiate instruction, but merely prepares boys for the Matriculation examination, and judging from the success of the Proprietary School which is conducted by a Parsee (who is not, by the bye, a University graduate) I see no reason why the Sir Jamsetjee School should not do very well under a graduate of such recognized abilities and social position as those of Mr. Patell. Moreover, Mr. Patell, in this instance, has an additional qualification, if I may so speak, in belonging to one of the leading Parsee families in the place. The Trustees, in conferring the principalship on him, will be encouraging young men of good families to prefer literary labour to the comparatively uninteresting pursuits of a merchant's office, which the majority of them generally engage themselves in. The school itself at the same time will be materially benefited in a pecuniary point of view, as I daresay Mr. Patell will not insist on having the full salary of Mr. Burgess.

FAIR PLAY.

HOW TO TELL ANY PERSON'S AGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perceiving in your yesterday's issue a magic table of figures to tell one's age taken from the *Delhi Gazette*, I have the pleasure to hand you a similar magic table which I came across some time back, which not only enables to tell the age till 63 but till 81. The correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* will no doubt find this more interesting, and here the magic table goes for what it may be worth :—

No. 1.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
51	70	26	63	55	29	48	22	59
24	34	71	18	73	11	3	58	5
42	7	35	54	19	38	57	13	32
15	79	53	27	46	20	12	67	50
60	25	17	45	1	47	39	40	14
B	52	62	81	28	74	66	76	77
C	16	44	9	64	56	21	4	41
69	61	80	36	10	2	75	31	68
33	43	8	72	37	65	30	49	23

No. 2.

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	10	19	28	37	46	55	64	73
2	11	20	29	38	47	56	65	74
3	12	21	30	39	48	57	66	75
4	13	22	31	40	49	58	67	76
5	14	23	32	41	50	59	68	77
6	15	24	33	42	51	60	69	78
7	16	25	34	43	52	61	70	79
8	17	26	35	44	53	62	71	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

Directions for finding the number of age.

The person to whom this trick is intended to be shown is presented with the Tablet No. 1 and requested to choose any number in it, which he is to keep secret, only telling what letter stands over the column in which the chosen number is placed. The Tablet No. 2 is then offered to him. The numbers in this tablet are placed in regular order; he will therefore readily discover the number he has chosen, (each tablet containing the same numbers in a different order,) and he is to point out the column in which the number is situated. Any person understanding the trick may now without seeing the first tablet tell which of the numbers in the column is the chosen one, by this simple rule. He is, as before stated, to know the letter standing over the column in which the number is situated in the first tablet. Now if the letter be E the number will be the *first* in the column pointed out, if F, it will be the second, and so on according to the following arrangement :

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX
E, F, G, H, I, A, B, C, D

Example—Suppose the number chosen be 17, the letter standing over that number in the first tablet being C in whatever column the same number stands in the second Tablet it is sure to be 8th in that column Again, a person having chosen a number says the column in which it is placed is headed by the letter F., all the numbers in that column we know will stand second in whichever of the columns of the second tablet they may be placed : therefore when we are told. the number stands in the last column of the second tablet we know the number to be 74.

Bombay, 17th September. NO MAGIC.

BOMBAY.

THE gentlemen of the Special Jury will not be required to attend the High Court this morning.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to Saturday last was 86 inches 19 cents. at the hill and 96 inches 98 cents. in the valley.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, one Narayen Wussonjee was charged with cruelly torturing his horse. He was adjudged guilty and fined eight rupees.

THE PUNDUAN COURT.—Captain George Hancock has been appointed, at the request of the Chiefs of Kattywar, and with the approval and sanction of Government, Superintendent of Survey under the Rajasthanik Court.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday one Ebrahim Hajee reported to the police that his daughter, a child about three years old, while playing on the road at Pinjar Lane, had been robbed of a silver ornament from her person worth Rs. 10.

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC.—A Hindoo woman named Doorga reported to the police on Tuesday that her servant, whom she had brought from Indore recently, had absconded, taking with him certain silver ornaments valued at Rs. 165. A search is being made for the accused.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Hindoo boy, aged about six years, while flying a kite from the balcony of a house facing Kalbadevi street, suddenly overbalanced himself and fell into the road, a height of about fifteen feet. He was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 13th September, was 60 feet ½ tenth, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 77 inches 29 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 50 feet 7 tenths, the rainfall being 62 inches 49 cents.

SIR JAMSETJEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—We hear that Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Wadia, M. A., Senior Fellow of the Elphinstone College, whose name is not unfamiliar to our readers, is one of the applicants for the Head Mastership of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, lately vacated by Mr. Burgess. Some of our native contemporaries strongly recommend Mr. Wadia for the place.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Tuesday a tindal named Narayen Bapoo reported to the police that while he was returning from Nagotna with a cargo of wood, one of his crew fell overboard through being accidentally struck by the yard when steering the boat. He appeared to rise to the surface once, and before any assistance could be rendered he disappeared. The body has not yet been recovered.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening :—

March	Joseph	Mclusion.
Overture	Comica	S. J. Roi.
Quadrille	Marion	Hurfurth.
Selection	Robin Hood	Godfrey.
Valse	Erinnerung	Gung'l.
Galop		Wagner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSISTANT JUDGE AT KHANDEISH.—A mofussil paper having heard that an Assistant Judge is not to be appointed for the present to the District Court of Khandeish, observes that if such is really the intention of the High Court, it is a matter for regret. There are already four hundred appeals pending decision, and a single judge will not be able to dispose of them in a reasonable time. Appellants will suffer from the delay.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A short time ago a native woman named Saphora was charged before Mr. John Jardine, Judicial Assistant, Kattywar, with murdering her daughter by jumping with her into a well, also with having attempted to commit suicide. The woman was acquitted on the ground of unsoundness of mind at the time of committing the act charged, and the judge gave orders to detain her in jail, pending a report to higher authority.

THE CASE OF THE BUNNIA IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.—This case in which Ladcooverbai, woman, and Jugjeeven Hemjee are charged at the instance of one Hurryvullabdas Raghoonathdas, with cheating and obtaining money under false pretences, came on for hearing yesterday before the Senior Magistrate. Mr. B. M. Waglé, barrister, appeared for the prosecution, Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) for the defence. After some discussion the Magistrate dismissed the charge.

THE TOLL-BILL.—An Anglo-Marathi paper says that while in England tolls are being abolished and roads being made free to the public, here in this country, where the number of roads is limited and trade has not attained sufficient extension, our Government is following an exactly opposite course. The new measure is nothing less then a poll-tax on the poor and indigent classes. The great discontent, says the writer, this measure will spread among the masses may be better conceived than described; and such a measure is most unwisely being hurried over.

A CASE FOR THE OPINION OF THE HIGH COURT.—It will be remembered that a short time ago a coachman of Dr. Wyllie was charged before Mr. Fernandez, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, at the instance of Mr. Borrodaile, the District Collector, with driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner. He was convicted and fined eight rupees. Against this conviction and sentence an appeal was presented to Mr. Newnham, Session Judge, who, we notice from an Ahmedabad paper, has referred the matter for the opinion of the High Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Tuesday at the European General Hospital, concerning the death of a European named Henry Bound, an inmate of the Sailors' Home. It appears that on Saturday night deceased, while in a state of drunkenness, fell off his cot to the ground, and was seriously hurt. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Monday night. The jury returned the following verdict :—"That death was caused by rupture of the bladder, the result of his having while drunk fallen off the cot on which he was lying."

WITH reference to G. G. O. No. 699 of the 4th July 1873, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that pending further orders, the arrangements in force prior to the issue of G. G. O. Nos. 1047 and 1048 of the 13th October 1869 will again come into operation in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and that the original designation of Judge Advocate General will be restored to the officers at the head of that department in those Presidencies. The Deputies attached to circles will continue to be styled "Deputy Judge Advocates."

A POLICEMAN SENT TO JAIL.—Luximan bin Dewjee, a policeman of the Poona Cantonment Bazaar, was charged before the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Evezard, with attempting to commit theft in the house of a Banian cloth dealer. The magistrate in sentencing him to two years' rigorous imprisonment remarked on the enormity of the offence being committed by a policeman when on duty. The evidence was very plain. The prosecutor had been robbed of some cloth three or four days previously and he kept on the alert to catch the thief. About three o'clock on Friday morning last, the accused managed to get his hand through an aperture in the shutter, and was dragging out a piece of cloth, when the owner discovered him, and rushing out, seized hold of him. The prisoner resisted, and, striking prosecutor, managed to get away; the prosecutor, however, gave chase to him and again caught him.

A MUGGUR.—A young alligator, a little more than four feet in length, was caught in a net by some fishermen on Saturday last in the river just below the Bund. It is seldom a reptile of the kind is found in Poona water.—*Poona Observer.*

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—This Exhibition will be opened on Monday next, the 22nd, by His Excellency the Governor, at 4 P. M., at No. 13, New Neutral Lines.—*Id.*

THE FOOTBALL MATCH TO-NIGHT.

THE following are the names of the players who will represent their respective Clubs in the Football Match. The Bombay Football Club play minus Murray, Branson, Cassels, H. Turner, Hart, &c., and are thereby considerably weakened.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.	UNITED CLUB.
Messrs Beyts.	Messrs. Barker, E.
" Bouvey.	" Clarke, J.
" Cameron.	" Corke, H. (Goal.)
" Cartwright.	" Corke, R.
" Cope.	" Corkery, H.
" Crawford.	" Cumming, E. (Half-back.)
" Hardcastle.	" Cumming, R.
" Lushington.	" Devlin, N.
" Mansfield.	" Doyle, H. (Half-back.)
" Moberley.	" Frost, R.
" Peile.	" Hughes, R.
" Read.	" McLaughlin, T.
" Roberts.	" O'Shea, F.
" Thom.	" O'shea, J.
" Turner.	" Partridge, R. J.
	" Robbottom, G.
	" Spallane, M.
	" Stagles, J.
	" Thomson, J.
	" Vining, C. (Half-back.)
	" Walshe, E.
	" Walshe, L.
	" Walshe, J. H., (Goal), Captain.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPT from Minutes of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 15th instant.

1. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 24th August, reporting that because the Colaba Company's wharfage fee is lower than that of the Port Trust, cases of wines and spirits are largely taken to Arthur Bunder instead of being landed at the Custom House Bunder as heretofore; he consequently proposes that the wharfage fee on these goods be reduced one-half; also that an increase be made in the wharfage fees on certain other articles to make up the deficiency that will be caused if the wines and spirits imports be removed to Arthur Bunder. The Traffic Manager at the same time recommends that the wharfage fee on cotton be reduced from one anna to half an anna per bale, so as to induce a part of the exports which are now shipped from the Colaba Company's Bunder to make use of the Port Trust Bunder.

Resolution—The reduction in the rate of wharfage fees on wines and spirits, and on cotton, proposed by the Traffic Manager, is authorized, subject to the sanction of Government being obtained as required by section 57 of the Port Trust Act.

2. Read letter dated 6th September, from the Traffic Manager, proposing to undertake the landing of piece goods. He states that Messrs. Nicol and Co. pay from 11 to 12 annas per bale and Messrs. Gaddum and Co. 12½ annas. These rates include warehouse rent for a month and all charges from the time of goods leaving the ship's side until delivery. The Traffic Manager is prepared to undertake the work for 9 annas per bale, and he states that, when the Carnac Bunder is opened for the import of these goods, there will be a saving to dealers in cartage in addition to the saving of 3 annas per bale to the importer. He proposes to sublet the work at a small profit.

Resolution—Consideration postponed until next meeting.

3. Read letter dated 28th June, from Francis Palmer, Esq., Admiralty Surveyor and Commander H. M. Magdala, recommending the re-survey of the Harbour, giving reasons for the same, and stating what appliances are necessary therefor.

Read letter from Mr. Ormiston stating in reply to a reference made to him that he thinks the re-survey of the Harbour to be very desirable, but that it should be done by the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty under whose authority the charts are published.

Resolution—Captain Palmer to be thanked for his valuable suggestions.

4. Read Government Resolution No. 881, dated 29th August, in reply to the Trustees' letter No. 112, dated 25th July, which asked for an advance of Rs. 1,50,000 towards the completion of the grain sheds, the garbling warehouse, Carnac Bunder, the preparation of Mody Bunder for traffic, and the completion of Frere Road. The Resolution orders the correspondence to be forwarded to the Government of India, with a recommendation that the completion of the works should be authorized.

Resolution—To be recorded.

5. Read letter from Mr. Kessowjee Naik, dated 12th September, resigning office as a Trustee owing to continued ill-health.

Resolution—The Trustees regret that Mr. Kessowjee should be compelled through ill-health to resign his Trusteeship, Government to be informed of his resignation.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the company's mills, Parell, to receive and adopt the directors' report and the audited balance sheet made up to 30th June 1873; to declare a dividend; to appoint directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who were re-eligible; and to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report having been read, the audited balance sheet, which had been printed and circulated, was taken as read. The following resolutions were then carried unanimously :—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Virchund Deepchund, that the directors' report and audited balance sheet of the company's accounts, which has been circulated to the shareholders, be adopted and received, and that the proceedings of the meeting and the report and accounts be printed and circulated among the shareholders.

Proposed by Mr. Lalbhoy Vullubhoy, and seconded by Mr. Tullokchund Goolabchund, that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 200 per share be declared, payable on and after the 25th inst., at the registered office of the company, to those shareholders whose names stand on the register this day; and that the balance of Rs. 7,858 be carried to a reserve fund.

Proposed by Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, and seconded by Mr. Ghellabhoy Padumsey, that Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Kessowjee Naik, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Lalbhoy Vullubhoy, and seconded by Mr. Virchund Deepchund, that Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be appointed auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 250 each.

Proposed by Mr. Virchund Deepchund, and seconded by Mr. Tullokchund Goolabchund, that the thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors, the secretary, and other officers of the company for having satisfactorily performed their respective duties.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a regular sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HAJEE JAFFER HAJEE MOOSA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee applied for leave to amend the schedule. The learned counsel said leave had been granted, but that a difficulty occurred in the Clerk's office; and hence the application. It appeared insolvents had not complied with certain forms; and, after some discussion, the Commissioner dismissed the petition, with leave to insolvents to file a fresh petition.

Mr. Budroodin afterwards applied for an interim order for the insolvents. A creditor appeared to oppose but was told that as he had not filed the particulars of claim, as required by rule 16, he could not be heard. An interim order was granted, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE RAMJEE HASSUD AND ANOTHER.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, applied on behalf of an opposing creditor for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvents to show cause why their books and accounts relating to their dealings at Sanglee and Meerut from 1864 should not be deposited with the Official Assignee, in order that the opposing creditor might have an inspection of them. A rule *nisi* was granted as applied for.

RE RUTTONJEE RUNSORDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for an opposing creditor asked that the petition be dismissed on the ground that the insolvent had died since filing the petition. The opposing creditor was the principal creditor, and had served a notice on the 11th inst., that this application would be made. There was no appearance for insolvent

The Commissioner said he could not put into execution the penal clauses of the Act. The property of the insolvent was vested in the Official Assignee; and the effect of dismissing the petition would be to give the opposing creditor unfair preference over other creditors. There were two other creditors, and if they joined in the application, it would be granted. The case was adjourned until the 2nd October in order that the opposing creditor might give notice of the application to the other creditors.

RE DORABJEE EDULJEE.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, on behalf of Mr. Ghandibhoy Jehangir, an opposing creditor, applied for a week's postponement. Mr. Budroodin for the insolvent consented, as there was no chance of the case coming on yesterday. The application was granted.

RE DAWOOD FUCKEERA.

Mr. Budroodin for insolvent applied for an interim order. The insolvent was ill and was absent. The Commissioner remarked that the application could not be made in the man's absence; but after some discussion, allowed it to proceed. An opposing creditor stated that insolvent was possessed of a house, of which he was recovering the rents and profits under another name, and which he had not mentioned in the schedule.

The Commissioner granted an interim order for three months, with leave to insolvent to amend the schedule; and told the opposing creditor to give information to the Official Assignee as to any property which he knew the insolvent had concealed.

RE CURSETJEE SORABJEE.

Mr. B. M. Waglé for the insolvent applied for an interim order. The opposing creditors, B. and A. Hormusjee, were called, but did not appear. An interim order was accordingly granted.

RE RAGHUNATH SOONDERJEE

Mr. B. M. Waglé for the insolvent applied that the term of the interim order granted to insolvent, which expired that day, be extended. The Commissioner extended the time until the first Court day in December next.

RE WILLIAM JOSEPH SPRY BENNEE.

This insolvent, well known in Bombay as an actor, applied for a discharge. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 3,027. There was no opposition, and insolvent was granted his discharge.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities were as follow :—Alfred Judge, a clerk, Rs. 1,182. Purshotum Jugonath, a carpenter, Rs. 469. Samuel Humby, a clerk, Rs. 4,516. Abdoola Moosa, a merchant, Rs. 429. Bhickaje Govind, a merchant, Rs. 383. Edwin DeLemos, a clerk, Rs. 1,040. Sallykhan Mahomedkhan, a merchant, Rs. 699. Manockjee Cursetjee and Pestonjee Jehangbir, merchants. Walljee Carra, Mowjee Morarjee, Rs. 515. Sulleman Oosman, a merchant, Rs. 1,011. Sulleman Adum Mahomed, a merchant, Rs. 560. Memon Hassam Dawood, a merchant, Rs. 1,144. Eduljee Merwanjee, a writer, Rs. 6,000. William Arthur Donohoe, Rs. 3,236.

A GANG OF CONSPIRATORS IN BOMBAY.

ON Tuesday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo named Jetha Curson, a dealer in opium, appeared before Mr Nana Morojee, Acting Third Magistrate, and obtained warrants against nineteen natives, charging them with conspiring to fabricate false evidence in a judicial proceeding and with abetment thereof; also with preferring a false charge against the firm of Jethe Girdhur and Co., knowing the same to be false, and with abetment thereof. The names of the accused persons are Meghjee Damodhur, Jadhowjee Khodida, Dhumma Tricum Bhunsally, Ghella Damodhur, Moorar Sonee, Govind Banajee Ghatee, Vullee Hubib, Mawa Tulla, Dyal Jeyram Joshi, Hurgowun Deojee, Ruttonsey Heerjee, Mooljee Currumchund, Motee Callianjee, Curson Hemraj, and five others, whose names are not known.

Jetha Curson, on solemn affirmation, deposed—I am a dealer in opium and keep a shop in partnership with one Visram Jadhowjee at Mandvie Bunder Cross Road and we carry on such business under the name and style of Jetha Girdhur and Company. I reside in a house at Bhangry Bazaar Street. I know one Megjee Damodhur, Jadowjee Khodidas, Dhumma Tricum Bbunsally, Ghella Damodhur (the brother of the said Megjee Damodhur), Moorar Soonee, Govind Banajee Ghattee, Vullee Hubib, Mahomedan, Mawa Tulla, Dyal Jayram Joshi, Hurgowun Dewjee, Ruttonsey Heerjee, Mooljee Currumchund, Motee Callianjee, Carson Hemraj and five others whose names I do not know. All these persons have formed themselves into a gang with intent to deprive certain classes of merchants of their right of trade, liberties, and reputation, by fabricating false evidences and preferring false charges against them in order to extort money from them, whereby they cause great many injuries to the said merchants and a great loss to Government of its revenues. I know that they keep opium shops also in partnership amongst themselves at different places, but their accounts are kept in one place against the rules provided for them by Government. At about 10 o'clock at night they all join together at the house of the said Jadhowjee Khodidas, where those account books and the stock of their such trade are kept, where they take account from different persons of the sale of opium of their said gang, and also to consider what further step they all intend to take in the matter. In or about the month of June last, the abovenamed several persons of the said gang (here follows the names of the persons already mentioned), and five others, whose names I do not know, but I know them by sight, had convened a meeting of all the members of the their said gang at the house of the abovenamed Jadhowjee Khodidas, at Bhat Bazaar, about 10 o'clock at night, where I happened to go for my private business, and when I found such meeting assembled there I quietly took my seat in a room adjacent to the place where the said meeting was held, and I heard the said Meghjee Damodhur say that unless they (the members of the said gang) try to exercise their usual and able scheme to blame the reputation by it or by some other means to deprive their rivals, the opium shopkeepers who have introduced themselves in the said trade this year by highering the value of licenses by their high biddings at the sale of licenses this year, of their businesses they (the said members of the said gang or mundallee) will not be able to make the gains or profit to themselves equal to the profits of last year, and if the said gang will allow them to trade or make their businesses regularly, quietly, and without any interruption on their part, then their mundallee (means gang) should not expect to buy the licenses at low rates the next year and not even make profits to themselves this year also as they did before, because several other purchasers of such licenses will fall in themselves in the next sale to buy licenses for themselves and increase the value of the said licenses by their high biddings, and that will be the cause of their total ruin; therefore it is better for them (the said mundallee) to cut the present rivals short, whereupon they all consented to the proposal of Meghjee Damodhur and said "let us spend any sum of money after this to bring our energetic scheme into operation until we will be able to reduce our rivals to a last stage," to which all of them consented to such unlawful resolution and then the said meeting or unlawful assembly was dissolved. I am informed by one Curson Hemraj, and I verily believe it to be true, that in the month of July last the said Meghjee Damodhur happened to meet the said Dyal Jayram in Ghogary Molla road, when he, the said Meghjee Damodhur, requested him to go to his house on Khudduck where he said he had very important matter to communicate to him which is very profitable to them both, whereupon the said Dyal consented to do so. At about 7 o'clock next morning the said Dyal accordingly went to the house of the said Megjee, where he found the said Megjee and one Morar Sonee siting with him there, and on the said Dyal's going to the said house, the said Meghjee Damodhur and Morar Sonee took him to a private place in the house and said to him that his whole mundallee (means gang), have resolved to get up a charge against Jetha Girdhur and Company, the opium merchants, of selling and keeping stolen goods, (meaning opium) in their shops, whereby to deprive them of their licenses and thereby to discredit them before the Commissioner of Salt and Opium, so that they may not have any such excuse in future, and perhaps they might be punished either by fine or imprisonment, after the confiscation of the opium in their charge, and asked the said Dyal to render assistance to them in their such undertaking for which he will be well rewarded. Thereupon the said Dyal asked them both, what they wanted him to do for them; when they said, as you, the said Dyal, have a free access to go into the shops of the said Jetha Girdhur and Company, as they had trust in him, he should take a large quntity of opium which they proposed to furnish him with, and he should carry the said quantity of opium into a certain shop as they will direct by the back door, and place it in such a place as could be easily caught or taken up by the police, with whom we shall arrange to take the same up and to apprehend all persons in the said shop; and for the said Dyal's doing this piece of their business they promised to pay him Rs. 50 for his such assistance, when the said Dyal consented to do so; but he again asked them (the said Meghjee Damodhur and Morar Sonee) what person out of their said company will undetake to make him harmless against any guilt or charge, which shall be laid against him by the Sircar for his so doing; when the said Megjee Damodhur and Morar Sonee undertook to keep him harmless from any charges, and said that at their own expense they will defend him and after all if he be fined they will pay such fine on his account, and will also stand security for him, the said Dyal, upon such undertaking to act his said part. I am informed and verily believe that there had been such two or three subsequent meetings of all the said conspirators at the house of the said Meghjee Damodhur where they had settled and determined that what part of his case should be proved by such and such member of their gang, and the said Dyal and Mawa had undertaken to introduce the additional quantity of opium into the shop of the said Jetha Girdhur and Company, and the said Vullee had undertaken to lay information before the police office and get the opium confiscated and certain persons apprehended, and the said Meghjee Damodhur and Govind Ghatee had the care of watching the proceedings, and such other business. They had distributed the work among themselves—one to stand security, and another to have another share. On or about the 14th day of Shrawan vad last, the said Dyal was again called upon to attend a meeting of certain members of the gang at the house of Meghjee Damodhur on Khudduck where seven persons were assembled, namely, Megbjee, Jadhowjee, Dhumma, Ghella, Moorar Sonee, Govind Ghatee, and the said Dyal, where it was proposed and resolved, that on Wednesday, the 27th of August, at about 1 P. M., the said Dyal should go to the shop of Jetha Girdhur and Co., and keep watch there, when one Mawa would carry in at the back door of the shop 26 ghotees of opium, which Dyal should receive from him and place it where nobody could see it before the arrival of the police; that immediately after the said Dyal should again run back to the house of Meghjee, and carry two more ghotees along with him to the said shop, and keep the same hidden on his person, and when he was apprehended he should state that he was the servant of the said Jetha Girdhur and Co., and that he had to carry the two ghotees to another shop of the same Jetha Girdhur and Co. every day and received from them two or three pice for so doing. This plan was approved by all the members of the gang. Again, Meghjee said that he and Moorar should watch what occurred that day at the door of Meghjee's house, keeping the said ghotee with them to deliver over the same to Dyal on his coming there, and if anybody wanted anything they were immediately to pay it or deliver it to him. The said Vullee was to arrange about the police, and all the others would assist otherwise in any matter as it might be required either at the time or during the investigation before the Commissioner or before the Magistrate and stand for evidence or security or otherwise as required. This too was approved by all the persons assembled and the meeting dissolved. Then the said Meghjee Damodhur paid to Dyal Re. 7 for buggy hires, &c., and despatched him. On Wednesday, the 27th August, at about 12 noon, or 1 P.M., the said Dyal according to arrangement came to the shop with a bundle of wheat cakes (poorees) and sat eating at the back door of the shop, and kept himself watching the movements of his conspirators, when immediately, as I am informed and verily believe, the said Mawa came there with the bundle of opium (ghotees) and gave it to Dyal, who took the bundle into the shop, placed it behind a hand-mill, which was lying in the back part of the shop, and immediately ran for the other two ghotees of opium from Meghjee and Moorar, and again returned to the shop and stood in front of it, waiting for the arrival of the police to report to him about the said two ghotees. A few minutes after the said arrangements, the said Vullee, Mussalman, came along with the police sepoys and constables to the said shop, and at once rushed in by the back door, and confiscated the opium placed by Dyal behind the mill, together with the opium that was in the shop, in charge of one Tribhovan, who was then alone in the shop, when the said Vullee pointed out the said Dyal to the police, and they took him up. Then immediately Dyal made over the two ghotees to the police and told everything to them that had been agreed upon. The police took the opium and the prisoners before the Commissioner of Opium for inquiry and shut up the shop. I therefore charge Meghjee Damodher, Jadhowjee Khodidas, Dhumma Tricum Bhunsally, Ghella Damodhur, Mowar Sonee, Govind Banajee Ghattee, Vullee Hubib, Mawa Tulla, Dyal Jeyram Joshi, Hurgowun Dewjee, Ruttonsey Hurjee, Mooljee Currumchund, Motee Kallian, Curson Hemraj, and five others, whose names I do not know, but I know them by sight, with conspiracy to fabricate false evidence in a judicial proceeding and with abetment thereof, and with preferring a false charge against Jetha Girdhur and Co., knowing the same to be false, in order to ruin them and to deprive them of their licences to sell opium and to get them punished thereby; and I pray that warrants may be granted for the apprehension of the said several persons, as well as for the confiscation of their account books and several other papers, from which the truth will be discovered, and that they all may be dealt with according to law.

Five of the above-named persons were arrested yesterday and placed before the magistrate on the above charge. The case was postponed, and the prisoners were admitted to bail in their own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 4,000 each, and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 2,000 each.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain C. L. Pierre, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO CO.'S S.S. PERSIA, 765 tons, Captain G. Merello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (August 24th), via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers :—Captain Henderson, Rev. Otto Willkolmn and company, Mr. M. A. Roheem, Mr. Mahomed Aga, Mr. G. Syrins, and twelve natives (deck passengers). She brought the following cargo :—170 bales tissues, 1 case maps, 10 bales yarns, 62 packages merchandise, 2 cases school materials, 1 case gymnastic effects, 20 cases brass sheets, 1 case coloured cotton, 8 packages drugs, 3 cases hardware, 582 packages wine, 269 bales cotton, 4 cases provisions, 4 cases varnish, 983 cases spirit, 2 cases perfumery, 2 cases stocking, 1 case books, 11 cases peppermint, 14 cases wine and spirit, 20 cases preserves, 9 cases corks, 21 cases wine and provisions, 24 cases curacao, 6 cases butter, 1 case silkware, 6 cases marbels, 2 cases oil, 1 case paste, 19 packages glass, 4 packages wax, 5 packages goods, and 34 packages wines and spirits for transhipment to different ports.

HIGH COURT.—18TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

459-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kesoredas v The Secretary of State in Council—Mr C Pelle (Part heard).

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Land v Ramrotton Sukharam—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancooverbai, widow,—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Limited, v The Colaba Press Company—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

1081-57—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the matter of the estate and effects of Caja Cazar de Gregorio, deceased, v Kirkar Ekelik Iskindrian and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

In the matter of the estate and effects of Caja Cazar de Gregorio, deceased, v Adrian Skindarogian and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.]

MOTIONS.

FOR INVESTIGATION.

Dr Dallas—Fatimabeebee widow v Cassum Abdool.

Dr Dallas—Soowj, wife of Outumram v Atmaram Casinath.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Kalidas Shamjee, deceased—Radhabai, widow—M. H. Khan—Part heard.

In the matter of the last will and testament of and codicil of Paulo Domingos, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased, Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes v Rosa Maria Domingos—Dallas and Lynch.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Sections 1 and 2 were passed.

HIS EXCELLENCY the President called attention to the fact that although section three legalised what Government had done up to that time in the collection of tolls, it contained no provision for the legalisation of future proceedings of Government in the same direction.

To the end of the first clause of the section the following sentence was added .—"Until such rates of tolls shall be fixed by the Governor-General in Council, the tolls now levied shall continue to be levied by the persons under whose management the same are now collected, who shall be held to have been appointed under the provisions of this Act."

The section was then passed as amended.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell asked if there was any foundation for the insinuation in one of the petitions which had just been read to the Council that tolls were levied upon roads which had not been constructed out of imperial funds—that money had been made by Government out of roads which had been prepared by private individuals?

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said he knew of no foundation for such a statement.

Section four was then considered.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy said that this clause was section of Act VIII. of 1851. He had received a letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad who wished to make the evasion of a toll penal. He meant his amendment to apply chiefly to Europeans; because the collection of tolls would become a farce where the toll-keeper was a native and the person refusing to pay a European.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said he would rather see European gentlemen allowed to go free than see their refusal to pay a toll made a penal offence.

His Excellency the President said that the whole section appeared to him to be terribly stringent as it stood.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy had no objections to the section being modified. It might be sufficient simply to bar the passage of non-payers.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs mentioned that during his experience in the High Court he had never heard of there being any occasion to review any proceedings under the Act containing this section.

His Excellency the President—Nevertheless, it does appear to me to be an enormous power to give to a toll-keeper that you allow him to seize property and sell it without anybody interfering with him. He might seize a man's cart and bullocks and sell them to his next door neighbour for almost nothing.

The Hon. Col. Anderson mentioned that Hindoos were very averse to complaining and toll-collectors knew this. The latter might seize the headdress of an unfortunate native, and then turn upon him saying "go and complain," knowing very well that before the native would consent to be stopped upon his journey and have all the annoyance of proving his case in cutcherry, he would rather submit to lose his headdress quietly.

His Excellency the President remarked that he certainly was of opinion that toll-collectors would take care of themselves, because last season, when he was going to Mahableshwur, one of them made a complaint to the Revenue Survey Collector that he (His Excellency) had not paid the toll. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Col. Anderson wished something to be put in the Bill rendering it punishable for a toll-keeper to be absent from his duty. He had known of a string of carts being kept at a toll-bar for two hours because the toll-keeper had chosen to be absent from his post.

After some further discussion consideration of sections IV. and VII. stood over, and sections V, VI., VIII., and IX. were passed.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy said he had received suggestions regarding Section X. from Mr. Hope, Surat, and Mr. Borrodaile, Ahmedabad. As the section stood all the tolls might be deemed "public revenue" and used as such, but these gentlemen wished it to be expressed in the Bill that local funds should be spent only in the locality in which they were raised.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA, 1873.

3RD DAY, MONDAY 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

THE last day of the Regatta was as lovely as the two preceding days, only it had the additional charm of being cloudy, so that the on-lookers could be out all the afternoon without shade. Garden Reach appeared to perfection, though there were fewer ladies and gentlemen present than on the two former days. The rival claims of the Rifle Contest preparation for the Race, which commenced yesterday, and for His Excellency the Governor's party in the evening, we suppose, prevented many from attending. His Excellency the Governor did not come at all. The Hon'ble Mrs. Deane, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major General and Mrs. Grant, and a large party of the principal ladies and gentlemen of Poona made a point of seeing the end of the contest for the various prizes. The prize were exhibited in a tent. There were the usual cups, &c., but the prize which attracted most interest was the beauti- ful locket, the prize to the winning Lady Cox. in the "Scratch Fours." The engraving was in native character describing its object and destination.

1ST RACE.—4-15 P. M. Distance one mile. Four Oared Race, Civil and Military.

Civil.		Military.	
1 Pallizer	10-3	1 Orpèn	10-3
2 Joyner	10-5	2 Tincler	11-13
3 Fletcher	11-0	3 Tollemache	12-5
St. Horsley	11-10	St. Macpherson	11-10
Cox. Cordeaux	8-13	Cox. Tickell	8-7
Colors—Blue.		Colors—Red.	

The British Military won this race with the greatest ease. It was absurd to see the Civilian's boat coming in several boats' lengths behind without any seeming effort to retrieve its fallen fortunes. It was a mistake to have such a man of weight as Cox, as it made it doubly difficult to row with so much weight astern. The British Military have had an easy victory this season. Our Civilians are apt to run rusty and get out of form during their tour in the districts.

2ND RACE.—4-30 P.M. Distance one mile. Pontoon Race for Natives.

The Second Race was a Pontoon Race for Natives. It was won easily by the boat with red colours—green made a good second, and blue and white a good third. No. 4 was nowhere—except near the band at the winning post.

3RD RACE.—5 P.M. Distance half-a-mile. Junior Pairs. Final Heat.

1 Rose	9-7	Tyndall	1-30
St. Orpen	11-3	St. Woodland	11-0
Cox. Selby	8-12	Cox.	

This race was easily won by Woodland's boat; Orpen's boat had not a ghost of a chance near the close of the race.

4TH RACE.—5-15 P.M. Distance half-a-mile. Final Heat Scratch Fours.

1 Williams.		1 Dalzell	1 Stanley,
2 Walker.		2 Marx.	2 Hamilton.
3 Trent.		3 Fitzgerald.	3 Tyndall.
St. Tollemache.		St. Macpherson.	St. Acworth
Cox. Miss Watson.	Cox. Mrs Husselburg.		Cox. Miss Candy.

This was a splendidly contested race, and every one thought that Miss Watson was the unmistakable winner as her boat kept well a-head, at least half a length, during the entire race, or rather during the time that the boats could be distinguished from the platform. Near the close, however, the crew of the boat steered by Mrs. Husselburg put on a good spurt, and brought their fair Cox. in winner by about three feet, Miss Watson's boat coming in second and Miss Candy's following close behind.

5TH RACE.—5-30 P.M. Distance one mile. Final Heat of Sculling Race.

Tincler	11-13	Fletcher	11-0
Color Red & Black.		Color Blue.	

This last race on the card was a Sculling Race between Mr. Tincler and Mr. Fletcher, which the former won easily

Thus ended the Poona Regatta of 1873.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF TRANS-LITERATION.

RESOLUTION.—The system of transliteration in the Roman character of Indian proper names, which had formed since 1868 the subject of much discussion, was prescribed for adoption by the Government of India last year, and those orders were finally approved and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

2. The time has therefore passed for further discussion of the merits of alternative systems, and the system prescribed for adoption should be adhered to and carried into effect.

3. While, however, Her Majesty's Government have desired that the system shall be applied in the case of all the less known Indian names, they have also directed that the orthography of names of well-known places should be retained. His Excellency in Council also desires to give considerable latitude to local Governments in respect to the extent to which the change should be immediately introduced.

4. His Excellency in Council trusts that the lists called for in the Circular from this Department, No. 18—400-415, dated the 17th October 1872, will now be carefully prepared in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India, and that they will be submitted with as little delay as possible. These lists will, after revision, be published for general information, and the orthography of all names included in them should, after such publication, be scrupulously adhered to in all official documents throughout India, with the exception of British Burmah. The rules which have been laid down for the transliteration of native names do not apply to the language of that province, and it accordingly is excepted from the present orders.

5. The opinion expressed by His Honor Sir William Muir in favour of a different system of spelling will, together with the other papers upon the subject, be forwarded for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

6. The revision of the spelling of names of cantonments and military stations will be made in communication with the Military Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution, together with a copy of the papers cited in the preamble thereof, be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, and the several Departments of the Government of India.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution and the papers cited be published for general information.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. G. ABERIGH MACKAY has, we are told, been appointed assistant professor at the Delhi College.

THE RECENT SQUABBLES IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—It is reported that the native portion of the students of the Medical College, by the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, will be removed in two sections to prosecute their studies, one section at Dacca, the other at Patna, leaving the European and Eurasian students in Calcutta. Medical Colleges will be established at Patna and Dacca.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 30th August were for passengers, &c., Rs. 8,065-2-0, and goods, &c., Rs. 7,144-14-0, making together Rs. 15,211-0-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 90-8-0. During the corresponding period in the year 1872, the receipt were Rs. 15,466 14-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 22-1-0.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending 30th August, 1873, amounted for passengers, &c., to Rs. 46,504-14-2, and, for goods, &c., to Rs. 60,445-4-1, making together Rs. 1,06,950-2-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 127-14-11. During the corresponding week in 1872, the receipts were Rs. 1,01,608-13-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 122-2-0.

DINAPORE, 13TH SEPTEMBER.—A very sad accident occurred here a few days since by which Mrs. Manners, the wife of the Executive Engineer, lost her life after undergoing great sufferings. The unfortunate lady was making some purchases in the bazaar when her dress caught fire from a chillum near which she was standing, and before the flames could be extinguished, she was dreadfully burnt as far up as the waist. She died last night after lingering eight days, and the funeral will take place this evening.

A SHORT time ago the imperial mails from Bhuvanee for Rajpootana were attacked by three armed men in the territory of the Nawab of Loharoc. The runner was escorted at the time by a sowar and two sepoys, who had a smart encounter with the *budmashes* and managed to rescue the mails and also to wound two of the assailants. The Nawab, on hearing of the occurrence, at once ordered out an expedition in search of the dacoits. Two of them were captured in Marwar territory near Nawab, on the banks of the Sambhur Salt Lake, and within a month of their rash act. These two men found themselves sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 each.

VETTAR RIVER.—The Collector of Tanjore has applied to the Madras Government for permission to deepen the Vettar river, one of the branches of the Cavery. Its importance consists in the conveyance of salt from the salt pans by water communication, which is retarded at certain seasons of the year when the stream is so shallow, so that the imperial revenue is seriously affected by it. He adds that formerly the Government sanctioned a lac and forty-three thousand rupees to open this communication and twenty-five thousands for its maintenance, so that since 1867 boats passed without intermission, and six thousand eight hundred and seventy-two gazes of salt was conveyed through it, yielding a revenue of 68,760 rupees annually.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—A Brahmin and his wife who were travelling from Hurripal halted at a place called Nali in *our* district. The head constable on the plea that the man was not the husband of the woman, and that she was eloping with him, had them arrested and brought over to the outpost, and there after putting the woman under lock and key, ordered the man to go and fetch witnesses to prove his statement. The man was left to accomplish his mission The constable then asked the woman to open the door, but finding that she was unwilling, burst it open, only to be cut in twain. The woman fearing dishonour at the hands of the villain had armed herself with a keen-edged sword which was hanging on the wall. The greatest confusion prevailed, a number of constables having arrived at the spot. No one however dared to approach her, till her father and husband arrived; when she was disarmed. The drama ends here; we are not told what happened afterwards.—*Howrah Herald.*

TO THOSE ABOUT TO MARRY.

WE are not about to repeat *Punch's* famous advice; but it is just possible that what we have to call attention to may tend to cause some male aspirent to matrimony to think better of it, or, at the very least, to go in for a course of legal study before he commits himself. Time was when the legal responsibilities and privileges of matrimony were known to every youth and every maiden. When our fathers and mothers went a courting, the old-fashioned notion that a married couple had but one interests was still in vogue, and it was known that the property as well as the lives of husband and wife were bound together by marriage. The law declared the husband, as the stronger of the two, to be primarily responsible for the maintenance and protection of the common home, and in its blindness the law held that the husband must therefore be made the administrator of the common property. All this has been changed, or is being changed. We know, on Mr. Bumble's authority, that "the Law is a hass" whenever it tries to put the husband before the wife in anything and evidently, the Law has become convinced of the error of its former ways, and is determined to make up for past blunders by thoroughly subordinating male interests and destroying male authority. A set of legislative philanthropists, whose views are based upon theory rather than on a knowledge of human nature, have undertaken to reverse the time-honoured laws under which men and women have taken each other for better or for worse during long centuries; and they have made considerable progress in their mission. If a husband and wife, both possessing property, marry now-a-days, they dont even become partners in money matters. The wife keeps all that she has as her separate property, and her husband acquires no interest in it. He has the right to pay for her dresses, to bear the expense of her maintenance, and to discharge any little or great debts that she may have contracted before marriage; but he has no right to a penny of any property that she may have. With the wife it is a game of, "Heads I win, tails you lose." It has struck even Mr. Hobhouse that to deny a man any interest in his wife's property, and yet to leave him responsible for her ante-nuptial debts, is rather too strong; and so he has put a clause into his Married Women's Property Bill relieving husbands from that responsibility. Coverture is, in future, to protect the lady from arrest on a civil process, without making her husband liable for the debts; thus enabling her to cheat her creditors instead of her husband. No doubt, this relief ought to be given to husbands, but we do not see that Mr. Hobhouse need specially trouble himself about it. The apparent injustice is quite in keeping with the spirit of modern legislation on the subject, and is hardly more flagrant than others that the Legal Member is prepared to uphold. The doctrine that while the duty of maintaining the wife and family devolves upon the husband, he should have no control over the property of his wife, is hardly less contrary to justice. Equal rights involve equal responsibilities all the world over, and if wives are to have separate purses, the notion that it is the husband's duty to maintain his wife and family will very soon die out, and we shall have to have laws to regulate the proper contributions of each of the two partners towards the maintenance of the common home. Of course, this would be easy if all wives had property. But, take the case of a husband who has been the sole bread-winner of the family for twenty years, and sees his wife at the end of that time acquire property. If he is to have no interest in that property, would he not be entitled, in equity, to demand a repayment of the wife's share of the domestic expenses for the past twenty years? This reads absurd, of course, but it seems what we are coming to.

Mr. Hobhouse's present bill contains some provisions for the establishment of separate interests for husbands and wives that seem to us to be specially pernicious. There is that matter of insuring her own on her husband's life for her own advantage, independently of him. The clause runs as follows:—"Any married woman may effect a policy of insurance upon her own life or the life of her husband, on her own behalf and independently of him; and the same and all benefit thereof if expressed on the face of it to be so effected, shall enure as her separate property, and the contract evidenced by such policy shall be as valid as if made with an unmarried woman." In his statement of objects and reasons, Mr. Hobhouse says:—"As the law stands, if a wife effects such a policy (otherwise than out of her separate estate), and dies in her husband's life time, the husband, in the capacity of her administrator, becomes the absolute owner of the policy." It is to remedy the terrible injustice of this state of matters that the new law is to be passed. At present, if a wife insures her own or her husband's life *with her husband's money*, and dies before him, the policy becomes the property of the husband as her administrator. Horrible, is it not? Hereafter, if Mr. Hobhouse's Bill becomes law, she will be able to divert housekeeping money from curry and rice to paying the premium on a secret insurance from which she will be quite sure that her husband cannot profit. And she can insure his life for her own benefit "independently of him." In most cases, doubtless, a living husband is more valuable than a dead one; but there are husbands who would not consider themselves any the more likely to live long if such an arrangement were possible.

No doubt, there has been some cause for all his new legislation. Blackguards have ill-used their wives and grossly abused their privileges; but, in spite of the axiom that the laws are made for bad and not for good citizens, we cannot but regard it as hard on the decent part of the community that they should have such laws forced upon them because some bad husbands need to be restrained and some unlucky wives need to be protected. Happily, by far the greater number of husbands and wives require no interference from the law, and we think that most of them would have preferred to see their children marry under the same legal conditions as they themselves submitted to. Interference with the marriage laws of a country is, perhaps, the most dangerous kind of experiment in which a legislature can indulge, and we are far from confident that recent changes will not do much harm. Young people will no doubt, fall in love and marry, whatever be the state of the law—though young men are now-a-days displaying a marvellous amount of self-restraint in that way—but the nature of the law that binds their interests together will undoubtedly, have much to do with the harmony of their married life. This separation of property will, no doubt, sometimes lead to complete separations in lives and interests between people who would have jogged on tolerably comfortably under the old law which made the husband the head of the house but did not forbid the wife to become the head of the husband if she could.—*Madras Times.*

THE JOYS OF YACHTING.

So long as Britannia continues to rule the waves, it would of course be rank blasphemy to say anything against yachting. Nor do we propose to do so. Although we confess frankly to having few sympathies ourselves with the sea, we can feel with the fortunate few who thoroughly enjoy it. Even out of our own worse than chequered experiences we can recall moments when our lungs expanded to a freshening breeze with voluptuous gusto, when we positively enjoyed the roll of the vessel, trod the creaking planks with the tolerably assured step of one who had triumphed over the feebler part of his nature, and seated ourselves with the ravening appetite of a shark under swinging lamps among clattering crystal. Moments of the kind have been but few and brief, it is true, and they have generally been preceded by several days of training more or less severe. Yet they assist us in appreciating the feelings of the lucky yachtsman whose peculiarly welded constitution raises him above the weakness common to humanity. Whether he is sensible of the preliminary twinges of those horrible spasms which prostrate ordinary landsmen in voiceless agony is a secret between himself and his conscience; at least in his imperturbable resolution he never suffers any signs of them to appear. If he ever does have threatenings of sea-sickness, it is clear that he counts upon his meals as infallible specifics. There is nothing delusive about the uncompromising manner in which he handles his knife and fork, in his reckless dealings with the richest *entrées*. If he be a smoker, he smokes on in defiance of the weather, and the only question that troubles him is snug shelter for his cigar. Such a man is plainly in his element on board ship. If he be blessed with money and leisure, it is his bounden duty to become the possessor of a yacht, or a fleet of them. The channel of his responsibilities is buoyed out for him by his natural gifts, and it is his business to become a patron of the noble calling which has made the glorious prosperity of his native land. He is marked out to keep in his pay a select corps of seamen of *élite*, and to see that they enrol themselves in the naval reserves, ready to respond to the call of their country, should their country ever be in danger. If he be ambitious of racing cups, or have a turn for shipbuilding, so much the better. Then he is always changing one vessel for another, altering a line in the hull here, or a something in the cut of the canvas there; encouraging industrial talent in Channel building-yards, and improving on swift models for thrilling international contests. Perhaps he has enough of pluck or has mastered sufficient experience to become his own sailing master. There are owners who have navigated their own yachts from the quiet waters of Cowes to the misty banks of Newfoundland. A man like that, we repeat, is to be regarded as among the most enviable of mortals. He casts off for a cruise, and leaves black care on the shore behind him. He issues his own sailing orders as he goes, and is absolved from the necessity of laying his plans beforehand. The ocean leaves no trail, and if he ships his wife, or if he has no wife, he can sail away into space with an easy conscience. He has not to make points as he goes; to run the gauntlet of ticket-offices and waiting-rooms, and put up with the leavings of the accommodation in second-class hotels. There are no ominous packets of letters awaiting him at the local banker's or the *poste restante*. He may even spare himself the chance of the shock that comes of stumbling on some unpleasant announcement in the papers. If he is a sensible man, he naturally seeks complete change of scene, and courts communion with nature in comparative solitude. His vessel is a tiny one, no doubt, compared with those Cunard and Inman liners which we should infinitely prefer for our own part. But to him it is instinct with life and vigorous motion, and what is more, it absolutely answers to his will. After all, it is far bigger and better found than those in which the early Arctic adventurers went groping their way through the ice-floes off Spitzbergen, and along the icebound shores of Baffin's Bay. If his conscience is as comfortable as we may assume it to be, we may be certain his *physique* is in prime condition; of course his spirits rise accordingly. It is positive rapture to him standing on the heeling deck in the fitful moonlight, and hearing the white-crested waves go rushing past his clean-cut counter as his little craft goes pitching over the swell. There may be a sense of freshening even in the heavy plash of the falling rain that has beaten down the crests of the rollers, and there may be not unpleasurable excitement in feeling his way in a fog, when, in spite of the fog-bells and the sharpest out-look, there is always on the cards for him the chance of a collision. We suspect it is the love of the danger quite as much as the enthusiasm of geographical and scientific research that sends courageous gentlemen to the polar seas instead of into more balmy waters.

All that sort of thing is delightful for men whose hearts are on the sea, and whose bodies work independently of all eccentricities of motion. But such men are few, while yachting men are many and there is a general delusion that a yachting cruise is like taking a holiday from earth on a buoyant bit of paradise. A mere yachting picnic is all very well no doubt, when you enjoy it in lovely regatta weather; that is to say, when the sun is calmly shining on a sea that is gently rippled by the play of the cat's paws, when you are never out of sight of the coast, and when you have quiet and comfortable moorings within easy reach of you. Then, in the most natty of nautical costumes, you tread your friend's decks with the swagger of the sea-bred buccaneer; you bear yourself as if you were absolutely indifferent to the very dirtiest weather, and coolly cock your weather eye at the cloudless horizon with the air of an ancient mariner looking out for squalls. Under the exhilarating influence of the champagne that foamed so freely into the glasses at lunch, for the moment you honestly believe you are weather-proof. Perchance in the spirit of hospitality generated in the genial after luncheon atmosphere, and in sympathy with your thorough enjoyment, your good-natured friend invites you for his autumn cruise. It is an invitation which ninety-nine men out of a hundred would jump at, and you jump at it accordingly. So you find yourself back again on board the Sea Queen a fortnight later, and are bound we will say, to the coast of Norway. It is not so very far off; a pleasant bit of a run before the wind; indeed you are only sorry that the pleasure will be so quickly over, having taken pains to inform yourself of the average length of steamer passage from Hull to Christiansund. However, it was something like what you might call a sea, even as you steamed over the Southampton Water, and the little dingy that takes you from the shore to the Sea Queen bobs about decidedly disagreeably. There is a faintly ominous whistle in the rigging overhead, something like the low mosnings of a Banshee hovering somewhere a good bit off. It strikes you with similarly sinister presentiments, and you are not much reassured by the swift scud of the clouds against the watery moon as you lift your eyes to the heavens above you. However, there is no help for it; your pride is piqued to show your carelessness, and you know that your friend would make it a point of honour to sail were the weather far more threatening than it is likely to be. When you have stood out beyond the shelter of the shore, you are informed that there is a bit of a breeze blowing. A bit of a breeze it may be, or half a gale, or a whole one; at all events, you find it more than enough for you. You have a sense that the slippery morsel of a thing you have shipped in may go sliding from beneath you before you have time to miss her; now and again she heels over to the blast, as if it had got fairly under her and was in the act of heaving her over. Your heart is oftener in your mouth than elsewhere, and you could fancy your stomach had changed to something like a jelly-fish. The appointments of the small cabin are unimpeachable in their elegance, but by a natural affinity of material they remind you irresistibly of the last steamer saloon you suffered in. Yet on board that steamer, miserable as you were, you had a sense of stability and safety, a sense that is altogether lacking here. You had embarked on that steamer to make a voyage as matter of business, and were in a position to calculate approximately how long your sufferings were to endure. It is understood that you have sailed in the Sea Queen for pleasure, and, in fact, your three friends are to all appearance veritably cheerful. How long it may be before you sight the historical shores of the Vikings you know not; that is an affair which you must leave to the winds and the waves. You only remember that, once arrived there, you have still to live on board, and that liberty days on the solid land will be doled out to you more or less charily. Then you are condemned to return as you went, and it is idle to cast about for a means of escape. You have made yourself one of a quartet, and it is impossible capriciously to break up the rubber, and reduce your friends to make shift with a dummy. A doctor's certificate is out of the question, hopelessly ill as you may feel yourself now. The moment you set your foot on shore again you will show all the better for your jumbling. So you must make the best of the bad bargain you so rashly rushed upon, and lie groaning in your dancing cell with no ray of immediate hope to lighten the lightering darkness.

We have depicted the very real sufferings of one of the many gentlemen who have imprudently accepted yachting engagements for the autumn without counting the cost beforehand. But what are we to say of those affectionate and unfortunate wives who have taken yachting husbands for better and worse, and who cling to them by sea as well as by shore, although they are invariably martyred by horrible seasickness? We have known cases where ladies have followed their husbands' floating fortunes with touching constancy, although this mode of proving their affection could scarcely tend to their mutual contentment. Love may be strong as death and stronger. But it needs a most conscientious appreciation of feminine devotion to allow for the petulance inevitably generated by the squeamishness that comes in a squall with each rise of the wind and fall of the barometer. An angel would show to disadvantage when her ruby lips have turned to the tint of her chalky cheeks and when all the warm blood in her person has set strongly towards the tip of her nose. The most graceful form can scarcely preserve the graceful undulations of its contours as it hangs limply over the low bulwarks. Children should be a blessing at all times in well-regulated families, but a floating nursery is sure to be a noisy and fractious one. The family man who ships his *penates* for an autumn cruise may look forward to the renewal of his domestic joys when cruising calmly in the sheltered fiords of Norway or among the sunny isles of Greece. But there is much to be gone through before he reaches those happy cruising grounds, and it may well be a question if the game is worth the candle.—*Saturday Review.*

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PILGRIMS TO PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

(Saturday Review).

WE took occasion a year ago to call attention to the revived passion for pilgrimages throughout Catholic Europe, which appears still to be rapidly on the increase, and has now extended to our own country. In some shape or other, no doubt, the custom is not only as old as Christianity, but is common to all the principal religions of the world. Nor is this surprising when we consider how much there is to recommend it to the devotion, the curiosity, and, not least, the "love of novelty," which, as the old Eton Grammar reminds us, is also an instinct of human nature. Few Christians probably, of whatever communion, would view unmoved the scenes of the life and death of the Saviour; though they might not attach any supernatural virtue to a visit to Palestine; and we can easily understand the sentiment which, in an age of intense religious conviction, inspired the earlier Crusades. But the Holy Land has long ceased to be the favourite resort of pilgrims, though Mr. Cook may have done something in our own day to rehabilitate its claims. Rome had already in the middle ages become the chief centre of Catholic devotion, instead of Jerusalem, and in 1300 Boniface VIII. established the "jubilee year," originally instituted as a centenary festival, but which came by rapid stages to be observed first every fiftieth, then every thirty-third, and finally every twenty-fifth year. But though Rome is the Mecca of modern Catholicism, it shares its honours with a subordinate multitude of miraculous shrines scattered up and down every part of the Continent, more especially in Italy and France.

The popular pilgrimages to Assisi and Loretto, which have lately assumed something of a political character, have been forbidden by the Italian Government on the very sufficient plea of the danger to the public health of those vast gatherings of the "great unwashed" in the hot season and with cholera in the air. But no such prohibition is of course to be looked for from the present French Government, and the rival attractions of Lourdes and La Salette having for the present been exhausted, there is just now a tremendous run, if the expression may be pardoned, on Paray-le-Monial, and England is called upon to supply its contingent of devotees. We should be sorry to say anything that could justly cause pain to religious minds, and the pilgrim ides, as the French would express it, is too ancient and too widespread not to deserve respectful treatment even from those who fail to sympathize with it. But there are pilgrimages and pilgrimages. It surely makes some difference how the journey is conducted and what is its appointed bourne. It is not quite the same thing, for instance, whether the locality selected is indelibly associated in the minds of Christians with the most sacred scenes of the Gospel narrative, or whether it is a grotto where two children, whose subsequent career has by no means improved their reputation for piety or veracity, professed to have seen a vision of "Our Lady of La Salette," who talked to them in very bad French, and communicated some secret which the Pope is said to have put aside as "nonsense" when it was told him, and for which, at all events, nobody is say the wiser.

But before examining the claims of Paray-le Monial on the reverence of the faithful, it is almost impossible to repress a smile at the programme of the proposed expedition from England. A pilgrimage was formerly regarded, if not exactly, as an act of penance, certainly not as a pleasure trip. We have all heard of the cunning pilgrim who boiled his peas, but our modern pietists are wiser in their generation. They not only dispense with peas in their shoes altogether, but with all the toils and pains of pedestrianism. Now there is no reason why a church should be dirty or uncomfortable, but still it is not a drawing-room, and one might pardonably feel a little sceptical as to the ardent devotion of a worshipper who bargained in the first place for a well-cushioned and well-curtained pew and an aristocratic congregation. Our English pilgrims, however, are to travel first-class, under the most distinguished patronage. If only a sufficient number can be induced to send in their names—and there are loud complaints of the tardiness of English Roman Catholics in responding to these attractive offers—the devout excursionists will have a special train and a special steamboat to themselves. The united Catholic hierarchy, assembled in Provincial Council at Ware under Archbishop Manning, have bestowed their solemn benediction on the enterprise, and the Duke of Norfolk is to conduct it. The pilgrims will start from Charing Cross on Tuesday morning, September 2, sleep at Paris—where hotel accommodation will be provided for them beforehand—start next morning at eleven o'clock for Paray-le-Monial, where they are to arrive the same evening, and may reach town again on Friday evening, after four days very agreeably spent. And the whole cost, first-class, will be only 5*l.*, with 10*s.* a day for hotel expenses. It is suggested that those who cannot go themselves may provide the requisite sum for sending a substitute who cannot pay his own expenses. Pilgrims whose tourist aspirations are more extensive can also be gratified; "other arrangements will be made for those who desire to make a longer stay in France." In short, it is to be a sort of magnified Whit-Monday trip, with the further advantage that in this case the ways of pleasantness are also the ways of piety, and virtue is its own reward in this life as well as in the next. It was Dr. Binney, we believe, who published a discourse on "How to make the Most of both Worlds." Were he not a benighted Protestant, he might find a new illustration of his very comfortable theology in the pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial. It is all the rage in France just now, and Frenchmen of every class, from bishop to peasant—to say nothing of French women—are swelling the stream by thousands and tens of thousands. But in England, as we hinted before, the scheme seems rather to hang fire, in spite of all the machinery of press and pulpit devoted to its furtherance; and the delicate flavour of archiepiscopal and ducal grace which is suffused over it. Englishmen are not as Frenchmen, and if this first-class pilgrimage has an air of the ludicrous, when considered from another point of view it is open to graver criticism. There are devotions and devotion, and one which combines the maximum of credulity with the minimum of reason—remembering the story of Margaret Mary Alacoque, we feel inclined to add of reverence—is not the most likely to approve itself to the more sober piety of our countrymen. But what, it may be asked, is the peculiarity of Paray-le-Monial, and why is it chosen for a resort of pilgrimage? We will explain as well as we can.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, when the quarrel between the Jesuits and Jansenists was at its height, and the former were doing all in their power to promote that sensuous and mechanical style of devotion with which their adversaries so bitterly reproached them, there was a nun at the Convent of the Visitation at Paray-le-Monial, named Margaret Mary Alacoque. She had a disease of the breast, for which she is said, according to the practice of the time, to have been bled 192 times. But the disease was, in her own (probably si ncere) belief, the result of a miraculous visitation. The det ails, which are copiously related in her biography, are not pleasant to repeat. Thus much we may briefly state; she asserted that she had been visited by Our Lord, who leaned His head on her breast, extracted her heart, and placed it in His own, where she saw it enveloped in flames. It was then replaced in her bosom, which ever after retained the wound, and she was charged, among other things, to communicate to the Church His desire that the worship of the Sacred Heart should be established. From that time forward she felt constant pain, which had to be relieved by bleeding. She was favoured with other visions also, of the Holy Trinity, and of Saints and Angels, on which we need not dwell. Her stories were very properly treated at the time as hallucinations—sufficiently common among nuns—and of the real nature of her disease there was no doubt. But some years later she came under the direction of the Jesuit Father La Colombière, who saw his opportunity, and made the most of it. From that time the devotion to the Sacred Heart became a speciality of the Order. In 1729 Languet, Bishop of Soissons, afterwards Archbishop of Sens, wrote a Life of Margaret Alacoque. He was a man of some power, but a vehement partisan of the Jesuits, and had poured out all the vials of his most scathing contempt on the Jansenist miracles, some of which are supported by a stronger weight of testimony than perhaps any other modern occurrences of the kind. But he endorsed the whole story of Margaret's revelations, and his book excited such ridicule that he had to withdraw the first edition, and even in its corrected form it was looked coldly on by his friends as quite unworthy of him. An Italian translation of it was suppressed by Clement XIV., and De Caylus, Bishop of Auxerre, wrote on the other side to expose the absurdity of the legend. The subject was referred to the other day in the French Assembly in the debate on the new expiatory church to be erected on Montmartre, which it was intended—though the proposal has now been struck out of the Bill—to dedicate to the Sacred Heart. M. de Belcastel observed that this devotion was rejected by a great part of the Catholic world, that it had been condemned by one Pope and many doctors of the Church, and that a French Bishop (De Cuylus) had described the Life of its foundress as "one of the worst books ever written." But of course the Jesuits had their way, and the new cult—supplemented, if not ultimately overshadowed, by the auxiliary worship of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, of which another inspired nun was the foundress—advanced rapidly under their auspices. In 1794 an ex-Jesuit founded a Society of the Sacred Heart, designed to be a virtual continuation of the suppressed Order; and in 1800 some ex-Jesuits in Paris established an Order of nuns of the Sacred Heart (popularly known as Jesuitesses), which was approved by Leo XII., and which now has numerous establishments at present in different parts of the world. It was Maria Theresa "of the Sacred Heart" who, in 1771, predicted the speedy and terrible death of Clement XIV.; a prophecy fulfilled—as many thought by means of poison—three years afterwards. It was not till 1856, after the Jesuits had been re-established, and were regaining their old ascendency at Rome, that the process of Margaret Alacoque's Beatification was commenced, and it was only completed in 1864, when Pius IX., at their urgent solicitation, enrolled her in the number of the Blessed. The spirit of her revelations as communicated by Father La Colombière may be inferred from one of the instructions addressed to her by her Divine Visitant, which reads like an extract from the rule of St. Ignatius. "Not only," Christ is represented as saying to her, "must thou offer up thy self-will, but thy judgment and understanding, to thy superior, and even if thou prefer her will to mine, should she forbid what I have enjoined thee, I am content." Those who desire further information on the subject may find it in a work published at Paris in 1818, *Heurs Et et les Jesuites*. We may add that it is only of comparatively late years, partly through Cardinal Wiseman's influence, that this peculiar "devotion" has been introduced into England. Old-fashioned Roman Catholics, we might have been expected, did not take to it very kindly, and Bishop Baines, who was Vicar-Apostolic of the Western district before the new hierarchy was established, got into trouble at Rome for writing against it. No Roman Catholic bishop would venture to follow his example now; but the laity may perhaps be excused if they manifest no great alacrity, even with the adventitious inducements of first-class accommodation and a special steamboat, to pay their devotions at the shrine of Margaret Mary Alacoque, the nun of Paray-le-Monial.

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